LIGHT THROWN ON HAWAII

Continued from Thirteenth Page.

sary hereafter to reply to this protest, as many of the signers are officially connected with the Provisional Government.

On the morning of November 29 I received a letter from the Hon, Sanford E. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which letter I inclose, rescinding the privileges heretofore given to Admiral Skerrett of landing his troops for drilling purposes. On Friday morning, December 1. I acknowledged the Friday morning, December 1. I acknowledged the receipt of his letter, and informed him that I had transmitted a copy of it to Admiral Irwin for his information and guidance.

In the afternoon of November 29 I received a second communication from Minister Dole, inquiring as to the authenticity of your letter to the President, and the intentions of our Government in connection therewith. I inclose a copy of Mr. Dole's letter and my reply. I should have stated that on the morning when information of your letter was received President Dole and Attorney, letter was received President to do. I explained to them my inability at present to comply with their resquest.

Since then active preparations for defence have been going on. The former palace, now known as the Executive Building, has been fortified by bags of sand, both in front and around the various porticos. Guns and pistols have been pinced in the particos of all who are willing to take them, whether Americans, foreigners or natives, and herein lies one of the greatest dangers. Many of those who have received these weapons, like children with a new toy, are cauer to use them. Lacking in intelligence and self-restraint, and having no property interest at stake, they are liable at any moment to herak into mob violence. The Portuguese Consul-General, a most intelligent and capable man, called her last night to express his great fears that many of his people would become involved in rouble and disaster, as they h Secretary to Land Marketty of the control of the co

Inclosed with this dispatch is a report of the

meeting of the citizens, headed as follows:
"A great meeting.—The drillshed filled with enthusiastic men.—An immense throng turns out.—The

thusiastic men.—An immense throng turns out.—The people's voice is raised in indignant protest against Cleveland and Gresham.—Prominent men thrill a vast audience with their patriotic utterances and show the fallacy of restoring monarchy—Text of the speeches in full."

The report opens as follows: "Enthusiasm, cheers, indignation at Gresham's late action, American patriotism and men with their feelings strung up to the highest pitch of excitement were the features of Saturday evening's mass-meeting. Over 1290 men were present, and not a dissenting voice among them—men who were not only ready and willing, but anxious to express their sentiments on the question now so near the hearts of all good Americans. An immense crowd was expected, and an immense crowd came. By 7.20 o'clock the hall was crowded, and from that time until 8.30 many others came in. When the meeting was over the surging crowd of humanity quietly melted away, each one talking to his companion, whether friend or stranger, about the situation. On one side of the hall a platform had been erected for the use of speakers. On it were seated Vice-President F. M. Hatch, Colonel Z. S. Spalding, W. R. Castie, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, P. C. Jones, W. C. Wilder and W. G. Smith."

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED. Then follow full reports of the speeches, which

have, in part, already been published, and the reso-

Islands, respectfully represent to your Excellency that they are citizens of the United States of

Islands, respectfully represent to your Excellency that they are citizens of the United States of America, and have done nothing whereby to forfeit or waive their full legal and constitutional rights as such citizens.

"That the undersigned made their residences and homes and acquired and own property in the Hawaiian Islands, relying on the rights secured and guaranteed by the Hawaiian Constitutions of 1852 and of 1852, which rights were confirmed and enlarged by the Constitution of 1857.

"That on the 18th day of January last the undersigned learned that it was the determination of Liliuokalani, then Hawaiian sovereign, to disregard and annul the rights of life, liberty and property guaranteed, secured, confirmed and enlarged by the said Hawaiian Constitutions, and that she publicly proclaimed her determination to repudiate the obligations imposed upon her by virtue of her oath of office as such sovereign to support and maintain the Constitution of the Hawaiian Islands, and publicly announced her intention to govern this country pursuant to her arbitrary, despotic will to be proclaimed by a public manifesto which she called a new Constitution.

"That a meeting of many citizens of Henolulu was held upon the afternoon of said day which was attended by John F. Colburu, then Minister of the Interior, and Arthur P. Peterson, then Attorney-General, by whom it was then publicly stated that such was the determination and intention of said Liliuokalani, and that, if assisted by the citizens, they would oppose the same.

THE QUEEN'S GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

"That on said 14th day of January the then legally constituted authorities of the Hawaiian Islands were undoubtedly and avowedly incapable of controlling the elements of the anarchy which was proclaimed and intended by said Liliuokalani or of

proclaimed and intended by said Liliuokalam or of preventing impending mob violence or of keeping the public peace.

"That in consequence, and by reason of the premises, a Committee of Public Safety was chosen at said meeting, and on the following Monday, at a mass-meeting of the citizens of Honolulu, the said committee was authorized to take measures requisite for the public safety; that in conformity therewith, on the 17th day of said January, the present Government of the Hawalian Islands was established and proclaimed, and has since poverned and controlled the Hawalian Islands, having been recognized by all foreign representatives in Honolulu, and having diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, especially in the United States of America, who have been and still are recognized and treated as the only accredited representatives of the said Government.

"That a treaty of annexation was negotiated with

as the only accredited representatives of the said Government.

"That a treaty of annexation was negotiated with said Government by and in behalf of the United States Government, and that no public notice has been given to the undersigned of any intention on the part of the United States Government to break off diplomatic relations with the Pravisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, or to do any acts of war or hostility to the said Government.

"That no such acts of war or hostility can now be done without endangering the lives and property of the undersigned and of their families, relatives and friends in the Hawaiian Islands.

"That, owing to the insular situation of this country, there would be no opportinity for the there is signed to take such steps and do such things as would secure the safety of the lives of thems lives, their wives and children, and of their property, in case of such acts of war or hostility.

"And the undersigned hereby solem by and respectfully protest to Your Excellency, and to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and to Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, and to Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and to Rear-Admiral John Irwin, commanding the United States na-

(INCLOSURE.)

Immediately on receiving information, officially or otherwise, that Her Majesty the Queen, with her Government, as of the 17th day of January, 1855. Is to be restored to its former prestige as the permanent Government of the Hawaiian Edands, Her Majesty's Cabinet, as of the said date, will at once call a Cabinet meeting for the purpose of considering on and preparing a course of action to be pursued under the circumstances, and adopting such course as will be the best means of securing protection to Her Majesty and her Government, and the security of life and property generally to the residents of the Kingdom and the her feet maintenance of law and order throughout the islands, together with such other matters in circlent to the restoration as Her Majesty's Cabinet may deem necessary and advisable, so that the laws of the Kingdom may and can be constitutionally enforced, and all unnecessary bloodshed and loss of life through possible fanatical opposition be avoided.

These one of your details on training the provide of habeas corpus and trial by narthal law? A. Yee Q.—What is menut as vicine of sailing vessels? A.—To prevent carrying news to excite the people on the other bisnade.

Q.—What is menut as Clause 7 by "prohibiting the departure of sailing vessels?" A.—To prevent carrying news to excite the people on the other bisnade.

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Q.—What do you mean by the "reappointment of officials and filling of yearnees." In those 8 has and filling of yearnees. The reappointment of those who had been dismined by the Provisional Government.

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Interest the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the United States of the President to estimate the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the President of the Secretary of the Management to exist was terminated and course of procedure. The stable of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government has assumption of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government to exist was terminated or union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government to exist was terminated or union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government and the Provisional Government and the Secretary of the second of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government and the Provisional Government and the Secretary of the second of the Secretary of the

DETAILS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION. I. Proclamation by the Queen's Government of their reassumption of the control of the Government of

the Hawaiian Islands.
II. Appointment of commander-in-chief and staff. III. Proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

IV. Calling on all loyal citizens and well-wishers

of the writ of habeas corpus.

IV. Calling on all loyal citizens and well-wishers of the Government to register their names for service at office, enrolment of volunteers.

V. Surrender of all arms and ammunition in private hands, and the prohibition of all sale and transfer of arms and ammunition other than by direction of the commander-in-chief.

VI. Taking possession of all Government buildings and other places necessary by the Queen's forces, and placing guards therein.

VII. Proclamation prohibiting the departure of coasting vessels or other vessels to the other islands.

VIII. Reappointment of all officials and the filling of vacancies.

IX. Arrest of all persons implicated or concerned in the late overthrow.

X. Custody and care of all prisoners made under authority of the above paragraph and those handed over by the United States forces.

XI. Receiving of all arms and all munitions of war and other Government property surrendered to United States forces by the Provisional Government forces.

XII. Dispatch vessels to the other islands to proclaim the Queen's Government, and make all necessary changes and arrests.

We hereby certify that the above thirteen pages have this day been compared with the original

LIS.

LIS.

A. Yes.

What do you meen by saving. "To be dealt of Q.—What do you meen by saving. "To be dealt with by a court especially appointed for that purpose." Was it a court within or without the law?

A. A court under martial law.

Q.-I see one of your details calls for the "suspension of habeas coipus and trial by martial law."

A. Yes.

What is meant by Clause 7 by "probabiling."

ally enforced, and all unnecessary bloodshed and loss of life through possible fanatical opposition be avoided.

These possible events should be provided for by the discussion of matters of such a complicated nature, and of such far-reaching consequences, in a calm and sober way prior to the event. Now but the best results may be looked for, and if carefully and calmy reasoned out the highest success should be the result; while if left to the last moment for discussion and action, hasty conclusions may bring disappointment, failure and possibly even serious disaster.

After the Majesty's Cabinet have decided area of the Cabinet in the control of the cabinet in the control of the cabinet in the cabinet

of the United States Government, through its officials, causing and compelling the Provisional Government to surrender unconditionally and proceeding to the restoration of Her Majesty's Government, as it was on the 17th day of January, 18c, possibly coupled with a request or a recommendation to mercy and leniency on behalf of those who took part as principals in the overthrow of the Queen's Government on that date.

In the event of such restoration taking place, in order that the details may be properly attended to, and that an assurance may be given that law and order will be maintained and that the constitutional Government of her Majesty Queen Lilinokalam be Government.

(If it does not conflict with their instructions from the home Government, the United States from the home Government, the United States of the Interview was with the Queen, reported in my dispatch and many due to the same time having due regard to an interview was with their consent. At the appointed house of the interview was with their consent of the interview with the Queen, reported in my dispatch and the Lordon and the Complant of the late Mr. H. A. P. Carter, who was the Havailam Minister to the United States, a copy of which is above the Chical Complant of the Interview was with their taken in the Chical Complant of the Interview and strict integrity. He is a majer that place and strict integrity, He is a majer that place and strict integrity He is a majer that place. The object of this is to enable distributed in the same time having due regard to all recommendations of leniency made by the United States will be interview with the Queen, reported in my dispatch and my dispat

The President and the Ministers of the Provise lead Government and a large percentage of those who support them are men of hish character and of large material interests in the islands, control to the control of the

the falls of Hawaii to its statements and coas-clusions.

As a matter of fact, no member of the Executive of the Provisional Government has conferred with the ex-Queen, either verbaily or otherwise, from the time the new Government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the palace and relating to the guards which the Government first allowed her, and per-haps others of a like nature.

I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, then a member of the Advisory Council, is reported by Mr. Blouat to have had with the ex-Queen on January T. and which has been quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astomding claim of the Provident of the United States of his authority to

Bernard St. Company of the control o

val forces now in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands, and to all others concerned, that any such acts of war or hostity, if taken, attempted of amounts—of the Christof States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any full, formal and timory amounts—of the Linked States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any full, formal and timory amounts—of the Linked States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any full, formal and timory amounts—of the Linked States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any consultation of the Linked States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any consultation of the Linked States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any consultation of the Linked States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any consultation of the reportable for all the Consultations of the responsible for all the Consultations of the reportable for the United States and observances of the Consultations of the reportable for all the Consultations of the reportable for the Consultations of the reportable for all the Consultations of t

ex-parte and secret investigation or an opportunity by it to be heard or even to know who the witnesses were.

No man can correctly say that the Queen owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was carried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which forcest the monarchy to its knees in 1887, which suppressed the insurrection of 1889, and which for twenty years has been battling for representative Government in this country, if the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for the sufficient causes for it had nothing to do with their presence.

ence.

I therefore, in all friendship for the Government of the United States, which you represent, and destring to cherish the goodwill of the great American people, submit the answer of my Government to your proposition, and ask that you will transmit the same to the President of the United States for his consideration.

REFUSING TO SURBENDER.

Though the Provisional Government is far from being a great Power, and could not long resist the forces of the United States in a hostile attack, we deem our position to be impregnable under all legal precedents, under the principles of diplomatic interprecedents, under the principles of diplomatic intercourse and in the forum of conscience. We have
done your Government no wrong; no charge of discourtesy is or can be brought against us. Our only
issue with your people has been that, because we
revered its institutions of civil liberty, we have
desired to have them extended to our own distracted country, and because we honor its flag, and
deeming that its beneficent and authoritative presence would be for the best interests of all of our
people, we have stood ready to add our country, a
new star, to its glory, and to consummate a union
which we believed would be as much for the benefit of your country as ours. If this is an offence, we
plead guilty to it.

I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that
the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian
Islands respectfully and unlesstatingly declines to
entertain the proposition of the President of the
United States that it should surrender its authority
to the ex-Queen.

MR. WILLIS'S LATEST INSTRUCTIONS. THE MINISTER'S COURSE APPROVED-TO TAKE

NO PURTHER ACTION AT PRESENT-THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF HIS DUTY. Washington, Jan. 13.-The final instructions sent to Minister Willis by the Mariposa, which

salled to-day at 2 a. m., are as follows:

Willis, Minister, Honolulu.

Your No. 14 to 18 inclusive show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions, and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the onerous task confided to you.

The President sincerely regrets that the Provisional Government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty, and a due regard for our National honor, constrained him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their deposed sovereign. While it is true that the Provisional Government was created to exist only until the islands were annexed to the United States, that the Queen finally but reluctantly surrendered to an armed force of this Government fliegally quartered in Honolulu, and representatives of the Provisional Government (which realized its impotency and was anxions to get control of the Queen's means of defence) assured her that, if she would surrender, her case would be subsequently considered by the United States; the President has never claimed that such action constituted him an arbitrator in the technical sense, or authorized him to act in that capacity between the Constitutional Government with the Provisional Government. You made no such claim when you acquainted that Government with the President's decision.

The solemn assurance given to the Queen has been referred to, not as authority for the President to act as arbitrator, but as a fact material to a just determination of the President's duty in the premises.

In the note which the Minister of Foreign Misalled to-day at 2 a. m., are as follows:

to act as arbitrator, but as a fact material to a just determination of the President's duty in the premises.

In the note which the Minister of Foreign M-fairs addressed to you on the 23d ultimo, it is stated in effect that, even if the Constitutional Government was subverted by the action of the American Minister and an invasion by a military force of the United States, the President's authority is limited to dealing with our own unfaithful officials, and that he can take no steps looking to the correction of the wrong done. The President entertains a different view of his responsibility and duty. The subversion of the Hawaiian Government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of international law, and required the President to disayow and condemn the act of our offending officials, and, within the limits of his constitutional power, to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

On the 18th ultimo the President sent a special message to Congress communicating copies of Mr. Blount's reports and the instructions given to him and to you. On the same day, answering a resolution of the House of Representatives, he sent copies of all correspondence since March i. 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawaii, withholding for obvious reasons only Mr. Stevens's No. 70, of October 8, 1822, and your No. 3, of November 15, 1828. The President therein announced that the cueen had not proved acceptable to her, and that since the instructions sent to them. The President thereign was willing to assent to them. The President thereign announced that the Queen was willing to assent to them. The President thereign was willing to assent to them. The President thereign announced that the Queen was willing to assent to them. The President thereign announced that the Queen was willing to assent to them. The President thereign announced that the Queen was willing to assent to them.

and that since the instructions sent to you to insist upon those conditions he had not learned that
the Queen was willing to assent to them. The
President thereupon submitted the subject to the
more extended powers and wider discretion of Congress, adding the assurance that he would be gratified to co-operate in any legitimate plan which
might be devised for a solution of the problem
consistent with American honor, integrity and
morality.

Your reports show that on further reflection the
Queen gave her unqualified assent in writing to
the condition suggested, but that the Provisional
Government refuses to acquiesce in the President's
doctsion.